



# *Daily Report* —

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-179  
Thursday  
15 September 1994

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## Burundi

### PRP President Signs Government Accord

EA1409203594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] The forum charged with negotiations on restoring the presidency has just informed us that the founder president of the People's Reconciliation Party [PRP], Mr. Mathias Hitimana, this afternoon signed the government convention. This means 10 out of 13 political parties have signed the convention. The forum is pleased to inform the nation and the world that the government convention continues to bring about the consensus of political partners taking part in the talks.

### Sporadic Gunshots Reported in Northern Bujumbura

AB1409092294 Paris AFP in French 0800 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Bujumbura, 14 Sep (AFP)—Sporadic gunshots could still be heard this morning from the northern districts of Bujumbura, where the Burundian Armed Forces have been fighting since yesterday with bands of Hutu extremists. Fighting with automatic weapons in the districts of Kamenge, Kinama, and Cibitoke continued into the night but with far less intensity than yesterday. According to military sources, two soldiers were reported killed and four others wounded. There was no information on the victims among the Hutu extremists.

The fighting broke out yesterday at about 0200, two days after the signing by the Burundian political parties of an important agreement on power sharing between the Tutsi opposition and the Hutu majority. The UN special representative in Burundi, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, blamed "people who are against" this agreement for the fighting.

Interior Minister Leonard Nyangoma, who has defected and taken refuge abroad, is often denounced by politicians, among others, as the instigator of these renewed acts of violence. He is accused of seeking to "pirate" the process for the political settlement of the current crisis in Burundi because of his opposition to power sharing. Mr. Nyangoma belongs to the Front for Democracy in Burundi, the ruling party with a Hutu majority which was founded by Melchior Ndayaye, the first representative of the majority ethnic group to lead the country after his election in June 1992. [passage omitted]

### Army Quells Unrest, Retakes Control

AB1409160294 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 14 Sep 94

[By Damien Ntiranyuhura]

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, Sept 14 (AFP)—The Burundian Army Wednesday [14 September] afternoon retook control of the capital Bujumbura, ending two days of fighting by Hutu extremist groups against Tutsi-led government troops.

Fighting, which had raged all day Tuesday renewed early Wednesday, but was quelled in the early afternoon, government sources said. Government troops then set about clean-up operations in the Kamenge, Kinama, and Cibitoke districts.

In Kamenge, the government troops ordered hundreds of civilians, including women and children into a stadium outside the district for questioning, military spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Nicodeme Nduhirubusa said. The government wanted to discover "the authors of the exchanges of fire," Nduhirubusa said. The extremists had been attempting to wreck an agreement signed Saturday by politicians in the central African country, a neighbour of war-scarred Rwanda, to try to prevent more ethnic killing.

Fighting in the Hutu-dominated districts Tuesday killed two soldiers and injured four, military sources said. Witnesses said many more people had been killed. The military sources had no information on the number of victims among the extremists.

"They were suicidal. They had no chance against the Army. They only exposed their own people to violence by launching attacks," UN special envoy Ahmedou Ould Abdallah said.

Interim Burundian president Sylvestre Ntibantuganya appealed for people to "remain calm and keep the peace."

Unconfirmed reports said Hutu militiamen blamed for the carnage in Rwanda this year were fighting alongside the Burundian Hutu extremists. [passage omitted]

UN envoy Abdallah called on Tutsi hardliners not to use Hutu attacks as an excuse to "worsen the situation."

Last Friday, 40 people were injured, some seriously, when a grenade exploded in Bujumbura's central market, police said, adding that they did not know who carried out the attack.

Last month, seven people were killed in a similar attack in the market, but on that occasion a crowd grabbed the person responsible and handed him over to the security forces, according to police.

Ethnic clashes claimed dozens of lives in the north of Burundi in July.

The interim president Ntibantuganya, the former Hutu speaker of the national assembly, is considered favourite to take on the post of head of state under the deal cut by the parties.

The new accord provides for power-sharing between the Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU), founded by the late Ndayaye, and opposition parties over the next four years.

**UN Special Envoy on Clashes in North Bujumbura**

*LD1309143794 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 13 Sep 94*

[Text] There have been more clashes in Burundi in two districts in the north of Bujumbura, Kamenge, and Kinama. The clashes between soldiers and Hutu armed groups took place last night and continued this morning. One soldier is reported killed and another two wounded.

Here are the explanations of Ahmadou Ould Abdallah, the UN special representative in Bujumbura. He spoke to Farida Ayari earlier today:

[Begin recording] [Ould Abdallah] Extremist elements who had left Kamenge, a district in the north of Bujumbura, in April, were preparing for a subversive operation, probably against the return to normality and thus against the government convention signed last Saturday [10 September].

[Ayari] There have been reports that there were Rwandan Hutu militiamen with the Burundi Hutu extremists. What do you say about that?

[Ould Abadallah] I can neither confirm nor deny this. I think that one should not blow out of proportion what is taking place in Kamenge. I have heard reports that the Army is [fighting] against Hutu extremists. First of all, it is not the Army; it is a few elements of the security forces whom the government this morning asked to maintain order and security in these two districts in the north of Bujumbura.

First and foremost, the aim is to prevent the situation from worsening unnecessarily, and people should not take advantage of this to shift attention away from the positive work which the political parties have just achieved. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Ahmadou Ould Abdallah, the UN special representative. The UNHCR announced that over the last few days some 800 people have fled from Muyinga Province, in the northeast of Burundi, where a church was attacked 4 September. More than 70 people died in the massacre.

**Interim President Praises Parties, Denounces Violence**

*EA1409204994 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] Interim President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya has just addressed the nation. In his message, the head of state first praised the political parties which have just signed the government convention. Then, he strongly castigated anybody who advocated the use of arms to solve problems. President Ntibantunganya called on the people to expose those elements trying to hide among them. He ended his address by expressing his wish to see other politicians participating in the signing of the government convention, which has so far been signed by 10 out of 13 political parties.

**Defense Spokesman: Bujumbura 'Under Control'**

*EA1409205394 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] The biggest news in Burundi remains the insecurity in Kamenge, where arms have been the law for the last 48 hours. The district situated in the northern part of the capital is still surrounded by soldiers. [passage omitted] It is not yet possible to establish the casualty toll, but it is clear that there have been deaths. According to the spokesman at the Ministry of Defense, Colonel Nduhirubusa, the situation is currently under control.

[Begin recording] [Nduhirubusa] The situation has been brought under control because we have been able to isolate Kamenge and we have been able to isolate areas which are more dangerous than others. In order to render secure other districts, we isolated them from Kamenge. But the situation is perfectly under control. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Colonel, there has been fighting for the last 48 hours, what is the extent of damage caused?

[Nduhirubusa] Right now the Army has one dead and four injured. Later in the day we will be able to tell you the toll on the side of the assailants. The Army has not yet carried out a search to ascertain this. [passage omitted] We have now moved to the phase of searching Kamenge to capture the assailants and arms. [passage omitted] It is possible that the Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militias] and elements of the Rwandan Army may have wanted to support the Burundi assailants as all share the same points of views. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Thousands Block Roads, Stone Cars Outside Johannesburg

MB1509091694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0853  
GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 15 SAPA—Thousands of angry residents of so-called coloured townships around Johannesburg took to the streets on Thursday [15 September], setting up burning barricades, stoning peak-hour traffic, and stopping people from going to work.

Members of civic associations and supporting residents began protest action at about 0400 to demand that areas be given the same service concessions as neighbouring Soweto.

The associations of Westbury, Newclare, Bosmond, Waverley, Eldorado Park, and Noordgesig felt that the coloured areas had been discriminated against and demanded a flat rate on services and rent equivalent to that of Soweto—about R45 [rands] per month, including the writing off of all electricity account arrears. Noordgesig also demanded that the area be merged with Soweto and be given the same concessions as the township.

Spokesman for the Johannesburg Traffic Department Eric Hill said the protesters had blocked off roads, set tyres alight and prevented anyone from leaving. Mr. Hill said there had been several incidents of looting and stone-throwing, especially in the Maraisburg area.

Main Road in Newlands was blocked off by the Traffic Department as residents began stoning peak-hour traffic. In Fuel Road, Westbury, burning barricades were set up and members of the Internal Stability Unit were stoned as they drove through the area in armoured vehicles.

Tear gas was used on several occasions to disperse mobs.

### Cabinet Approves Intelligence Service Restructuring

MB1409153194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] Draft legislation to restructure the intelligence services and set up a national council of 12 traditional leaders has been approved by the cabinet and will be tabled in Parliament soon. This was announced by President Nelson Mandela in Cape Town.

The intelligence bills will be accompanied by a white paper setting out the government's philosophy and approach to intelligence collection. The white paper reaffirms that the president will take direct control of the intelligence services.

### Mandela on Lesotho, Intelligence Services, Provinces

MB1409200394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] In the Senate in Cape Town today, President Mandela expressed his satisfaction with the course of

events in Lesotho and said southern Africa cannot sit back and watch democracy being undermined. Fred Mokgomisi reports:

[Begin recording] [Mandela, in English] Southern Africa cannot sit back and allow the subversion of democracy in any of our countries. Honorable Members will be happy to know that we have just received a report that the agreement between His Majesty King Letsie III and the government of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle has now been signed. [applause]

[Mokgomisi] President Mandela again condemned the soaring crime rate, and referred in particular to drug smuggling, motor theft, and gangs which terrorize some communities. He said until such time as these evils have been eradicated, South Africans have no reason to be satisfied. Moving on to intelligence services, Mr. Mandela said the cabinet has approved a bill in this regard.

[Mandela, in English] The bills reaffirm that the president will take direct political charge of the country's intelligence services, and they ensure parliamentary oversight of these services. In dealing with relevant administrative functions, the president is being assisted by the minister of justice. Further, Deputy President F. W. de Klerk will continue as the chairperson of the cabinet committee for security and intelligence affairs.

[Mokgomisi] On the transfer of power to provinces, Mr. Mandela said that the matter would have to be completed in the shortest possible time. Meanwhile, ministers and members of the executive councils would meet regularly to take joint decisions on matters of mutual interest.

[Mandela, in English] We shall do all this, taking into account the reality that the setting up of the provinces poses one of the biggest administrative challenges this country has ever experienced. The matter needs to be handled with great care, especially during this delicate period in our transition. [end recording]

President Mandela also announced that, in accordance with a cabinet decision, Sharpeville Day will from next year become a paid public holiday. He said the exclusion of 21 March from the new list of public holidays had been a serious blunder. The National Party [NP] said in a statement it disagrees with the decision, as it upsets the balance in public holidays which had been reached after serious deliberation and with due regard to several factors. The party said in drawing up the original list of holidays all parties had made compromises. This is the first time that the NP has publicly opposed a cabinet decision.

### Praises Agreement Signed in Lesotho

MB1409173294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1404  
GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] Senate Sept 14 SAPA—An agreement reached by Lesotho's King Letsie III and the prime minister he

ousted, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, signed on Wednesday was praised by President Mandela. "There is jubilation in the streets of Maseru and we too are jubilant," he told the Senate while introducing his policy debate.

Any destabilization in any of South Africa's neighbouring states "creates instability in our country as well. Southern Africa cannot sit back and allow the subversion of democracy in any of our countries."

### COSATU Comments

*MB1409195094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1838  
GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] described Wednesday's [14 September] reinstatement of the government of Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle by Lesotho King Letsie III as a "victory for democracy in the region and in Africa." The reinstatement of the democratically elected government, dissolved by King Letsie on 17 August, followed the signing of an agreement on Wednesday by the king and Dr. Mokhehle in Maseru.

As a result of the restoration to power of Dr. Mokhehle, COSATU called off its planned protest action against the mountain kingdom, including a refusal to handle all products entering or leaving Lesotho.

The labour federation said in a statement it had asked South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo to discuss the imposition of total sanctions against Lesotho, but that action had now been suspended as a result of reinstatement of the government.

The agreement signed by the king and Dr. Mokhehle also re-instates King Moshoeshoe, King Letsie's father, as monarch.

### Minister Nzo, Russia's Kozyrev Sign Agreements

*MB1509060794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] Several agreements were signed in Moscow on 14 September between South Africa and Russia and, just as President Mandela has been invited to visit that country, a similar invitation was extended to PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale. South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo is visiting Moscow, where he has been holding talks with senior politicians. Johan Alers sent this report from the Russian capital:

[Begin recording] [Alers] Russia covers one-sixth of the world's habitable surface and has a population of 160 million, a massive market with which to do business. That is the main reason for the visit to Russia by South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo. Since 12 September he has been holding talks with the country's main political leaders, among them First Deputy Premier Oleg

Soskovets. Soskovets, who is seen here as a possible successor to President Boris Yeltsin, emphasized Russia's wish to forge closer ties with South Africa, and said that economic cooperation is particularly important between the two countries.

The Russians have wanted to talk business with South Africa, and during his visit Nzo was informed by Moscow's mayor, as well as by the first deputy foreign minister, that Moscow is prepared and willing to participate in the building of houses for people in South Africa. Moscow Mayor (Yuriy Lishkov) said Russia is expert in the field of economical housing and his country would like to share this knowledge with South Africa. He added that Moscow, with more than 10 million people, wished to establish closer ties with the PWV region, and extended an invitation to PWV Premier Tokyo Sexwale to visit the city.

[Nzo, in English] They told us the efforts that the Moscow government is making to provide housing for its people. We were given quite impressive figures in that regard. And of course, we on our side, told them that the problem of housing is a very urgent situation for our people inside the country.

[Alers] Nzo also met Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev on 13 September. An agreement on possible cooperation between South Africa's Foreign Affairs Department and Russia's Foreign Ministry also was signed. Kozyrev then handed Nzo an invitation from President Boris Yeltsin to President Nelson Mandela to visit Russia later this year. I asked Nzo whether Russia, as an old friend of the ANC, could claim a special relationship with the new South African Government.

[Nzo, in English] South Africa had some relations with this country, but of course the apartheid system destroyed those relationships. Now we are rebuilding. [end recording]

### Agreement Ends Hostage Situation in Mabopane

*MB1509060494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0337  
GMT 15 Sep 94*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 15 SAPA—The hostage drama at Odi Manpower Training Centre in Mabopane, north of Pretoria, ended shortly before dawn on Thursday [15 September] after Labour Minister Tito Mboweni reached an agreement with disgruntled students and staff.

Talks to end the crisis were underway at 1700 on Wednesday and lasted throughout the night. At about 0500, Mr. Mboweni announced the students' main demand, that the centre be transferred to an education department, had been acceded to.

The transfer applies to all manpower training centres of the former Bophuthatswana homeland. A task team has

also been set up to look into the recognition of practical training certificates.

"Everything is back to normal," said Mr. Mboweni.

Several hundred students boycotted classes over the past two weeks. Their protest came to a head on Tuesday morning when Department of Manpower Deputy Director Basil van Vuren was taken hostage on campus.

Shortly after the marathon talks ended, an unshaven Mr. Van Vuren said he was tired but supported the agreement. "It was all worthwhile," he added.

### Human Rights Commission Reports Decrease in Deaths

MB1409182494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733  
GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—Twenty-one people were killed and 20 injured in violence-related incidents mainly in KwaZulu/Natal and the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] during the week ending on Tuesday, according to the Human Rights Commission's weekly report issued on Wednesday. The report said the toll of 21 showed a "significant decrease" from the 37 recorded the previous week.

Of the 21, 11 were killed in KwaZulu/Natal, eight in the PWV and two elsewhere.

### South African Press Review for 15 Sep

MB1509123894

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

'Culture of Ungovernability' Emerges—"Slowly, a new culture of ungovernability is becoming the order of the day," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 15 September. "In the past six weeks alone, we have seen a series of protest actions in which ordinary citizens have been caught up." Among the incidents mentioned are the blockades of busy roads by truckers, the Pick 'n Pay strike where people were prevented from entering the supermarket chain's shops, and now "some township schools and colleges, pupils and students are turning to hostage-taking with a zeal quite unseen before, with the Odi Training Centre saga near Pretoria being the latest incident." THE STAR does "not support the tendency to violate others' rights, to take hostages and endanger lives." "The government should now take the lead in telling the masses that the new times we live in demand new responses. While we welcome Cabinet Ministers' greater accessibility to the public, we do not think it advisable for them to allow themselves to be dragged from one protest meeting to another to resolve disputes, which have little to do with them or their portfolios. This is not strong leadership."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Quick Removal of Exchange Controls—Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals "cannot admit it publicly, but he cannot do anything but scrap [exchange] controls overnight, as gradualism is unlikely to benefit anyone except speculators against the rand," states a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 15 September. Stals has proposed the abolition of the financial rand as the first step toward a full removal of controls. BUSINESS DAY believes that: "once it goes, the outflow of funds is likely to drain the country's foreign reserves. Outflows will be through the capital account, while inflows will not be encouraged by expectations that further control relaxations will lead to further weakness of the rand. The result of that is likely to be a depletion of the very reserves Stals believes need to be built up as a precursor to the removal of controls." "Stals and the government should stop looking fearfully at what they believe is needed before controls are cured by homeopathic doses. They should consider the advantages that a quick cure would generate."

#### SOWETAN

ANC Too 'Apologetic' About Truth Commission—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 15 September in a page 10 editorial says the National Party, NP, and its "apologists in the media, are using every obfuscation and delaying tactic to see to it that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is stillborn." Instead, they should "consider themselves extremely fortunate that the victims of their policies are not calling for something akin to a Nuremberg trial." The ANC too should stop being "apologetic" about the truth commission. "It seems only Justice Minister Dullah Omar is prepared to state the organisation's case about the necessity for the commission. Why are the others in Government and outside so quiet on the issue?" SOWETAN also believes it is a "fatuous argument" for critics to "equate the sins of the former Nat regime with what they see as abuses by the liberation movements." "Black organisations were fighting an illegal and immoral regime whose actions and those of its spies had led to the loss of innocent lives. There is just no moral comparison."

Police, Not Ministers Should Deal With 'Thugs'—A second editorial on the same page refers to the hostage-taking of a senior Manpower Department official by students at the Odi Training Center, and the subsequent intervention by Labor Minister Tito Mboweni, saying "ministers should not be in the business of kowtowing to thugs." "Instead of responding favourably to such action, the Government should send the police to deal with culprits behaving in such undemocratic ways. The students who think they can put their problems across in such an odious manner simply because others, like truck drivers, have seemingly succeeded, should be ashamed of themselves. Send the police to deal with these people, not the minister."

**Angola****Government, UNITA Agree UN To Monitor Cease-Fire**

*MB1409072594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] The Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have agreed that United Nations peacekeepers will monitor a cease-fire and ensure that troops are demobilized in Angola. The agreement is part of a peace plan that is expected to be completed by the end of this month. The two groups have asked the United Nations Security Council to determine the number of soldiers to be sent to Angola. The government has suggested 7,000, but UNITA wants 10,000.

**UN's Jonah Meets President Santos, Interviewed**

*MB1409155794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] James Jonah, UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali's envoy to Angola, is on the last day of his visit to the Angolan capital. James Jonah came to Angola to assess the political, military, and humanitarian situation and then present a report to the UN secretary general, who will in turn report to the UN Security Council. The UN envoy was in Lusaka, where he held talks with the negotiating teams from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. He visited some provinces of the country, held talks with several Angolan officials, and in conclusion today, he went to the Futungo de Belas Palace to meet with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Our correspondent Pedro Manuel was at the Futungo de Belas Palace to cover the audience.

[Begin recording] [Manuel] Within the framework of his assessment mission, James Jonah arrived here at the Futungo de Belas at lunchtime today. He was received in audience by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The meeting centered on two issues: peace and humanitarian. Here is James Jonah:

[Jonah, in English] We have had a very productive meeting with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. We exchanged views on the mission which had been assigned to me by the secretary general. I believe we are in agreement that progress has been made in Lusaka and we believe that political will is essential for a successful completion of the talks in Lusaka.

I think we are also hopeful that the successful conclusion of the talks will allow the UN to expand its role in Angola. I conveyed to the president the secretary general's desire that both sides exercise maximum restraint so there is no pretext to slow down the talks in Lusaka.

We also touched on the humanitarian needs of the Angolan people and we are in general agreement that food should be made available to all parts of Angola. I

am grateful to the president for granting this audience and we look forward to the early resolution of peace and tranquility to Angola.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Jonah, after consulting the negotiating teams in Lusaka, after holding talks with Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, what is your assessment of the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka? Will there be peace soon?

[Jonah, in English] The talks have passed a rather difficult stage, with the acceptance by both the government and UNITA of the mediation package. We believe that the remaining issues are not that difficult. Our only hope is that there is no new pretext to slow down the talks in Lusaka. You all know the experience we have had in the past of success, failure, optimism, and pessimism. All I can say now is to repeat what I have said before, that peace is not yet at hand. [end recording]

**UNITA Regrets UN Envoy's Failure To Visit Huambo**

*MB1509081794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[Text] James Jonah is the latest envoy UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has sent to this country to learn about its political and military situation, peace process, and humanitarian aid programs. He is due to leave for New York today. He was also in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, but he did not get in touch with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], the other side in Angolan politics.

James Jonah is eagerly awaited at the UN headquarters in New York because, according to sources close to the UN Security Council, the Angolan peace process can only be discussed once a report has been received. However, a report by James Jonah must be regarded as incomplete by Angolan political circles because the UN envoy only bothered to contact Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] officials and toured MPLA-controlled areas.

Those sources say indications are that the Jose Eduardo dos Santos-led government had prevented James Jonah from traveling to Huambo. Had the UN envoy done so, he would have learned a great deal about the way the MPLA has been massacring people in the Angolan hinterland and how it has manipulated humanitarian aid.

Statistics collected from sources close to the UN Humanitarian Aid Coordination Unit indicate government-controlled areas benefit most from humanitarian aid. According to that data, the MPLA-controlled city of Malanje recently received 1,600 metric tonnes of assorted aid, out of an approximate total of 4.5 million tonnes. [sentence and figures as heard]

Meanwhile, eight Luanda Province districts received 2,756 tonnes and the remainder was released to other areas in need of aid in the country. All this is happening even though the UN Humanitarian Aid Coordination

Unit is well aware of the aid situation in UNITA-controlled areas, including the city of Huambo, where more than 40 percent of children suffer from malnutrition in Benfica Ward alone.

### MPLA Forces Destroy Villages Near Kuito

MB1409085994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Excerpt] (Chissala), a village in the vicinity of the city of Bie [Kuito], no longer exists. The village was destroyed by Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, troops on 12 September. Eusebio Nicolau, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, correspondent in Andulo also reports that People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, soldiers massacred the inhabitants of (Chissala) after accusing them of supporting the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA. The villages of Tumba-Chivale, (Cateio), Lutemo, and Santana have suffered similar misfortunes this month, and the bodies of innocent civilians have not been buried. [passage omitted]

### Cooperation Accords Signed With Sweden

MB1509083194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] Angola and Sweden today signed cooperation accords aimed at assisting the health, fisheries, telecommunications, and energy sectors, as well as developing financial systems. The accords on health, fisheries, telecommunications, and energy are worth about 241 million kroner. Swedish Ambassador Andersson Molander signed the accords on behalf of the Swedish Government.

[Begin Molander recording] The Swedish development program in Angola is geared toward health, fisheries, and telecommunications. Today we signed additional programs in those sectors. We also have signed an accord to further Swedish assistance to the energy sector, and a macroeconomics accord in which Sweden will provide technical assistance through the UN Development Program and the IMF. We are very happy that bilateral cooperation is continuing at a time when Angola is facing a very difficult situation. [end recording]

Angola Secretary of State for Cooperation Johnny Pinok Eduardo said Sweden was an unparalleled example of cooperation with Europe.

### Lesotho

### King, Deposed Prime Minister To Sign Pact

MB1409083594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] Maseru Sept 14 SAPA—King Letsie III of Lesotho and deposed Prime Minister Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle will sign an agreement at 11 a.m. [0900 GMT] on Wednesday [14 September] to reinstate Dr. Mokhehle and his government.

Radio Lesotho reported on Wednesday at 10 a.m. that the Office of the King stated that agreement had been reached on the resolution of the current constitutional crisis in the mountain kingdom.

The broadcast said that King Letsie would restore Dr. Mokhehle to power after the king removed him and his democratically elected government from power three weeks ago.

In terms of the agreement, Parliament will also be reinstated.

### King Restores Government; To Return Crown to His Father

MB1409105894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1012 GMT 14 Sep 94

[From the "Newsbrief" program]

[Text] [Begin recording] [announcer Joy Cameron-Dow] We move to Lesotho where King Letsie has restored to power the government of ousted Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle. Our correspondent Phillip van der Walt is in Maseru. Hello Phillip.

[Van Der Walt] Hello.

[Cameron-Dow] What is happening there?

[Van Der Walt] This is one big festival. You've got literally thousands of people that gathered in the streets. Cars are blowing horns; people are dancing and singing. They've gathered in front of the palace and this is something that you must see. As I left the palace it took me quite a while to get through the crowd to a telephone where I can do this voice report, and I must just say that the joy, the overwhelming joy, that you see on the faces of the people is something that one must see to believe. And you know, it's been close to a month that a very popular political party, the Basotholand Congress Party, who has won all the seats in the general election, has not been in power and everybody seems to support the party and everybody is just very, very happy that the prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, and his cabinet is back in the seat.

[Cameron-Dow] We can hear the hooters blowing from here. Obviously it's been a very popular move, but now what happens to King Letsie?

[Van Der Walt] A very interesting announcement has been made. This is one of the points that was agreed upon in the month of negotiations between ... [changes thought] by Mokhehle and also King Letsie III, and in which negotiations in which the Presidents of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and South Africa have played a major role. It has been agreed that the former king, that is King Letsie's father, King Moshoeshoe II, will be reinstalled and this will be undertaken in consultation with the royal family and the College of Chiefs. It is something that King Letsie has wanted; it is something that all the chiefs in the country have wanted, and I think that there is a lot of support from the public for the old king to be reinstated, mainly because of the

way he was deposed in the time of General Metsing Lekhanya's Military Council, ruling the country, and King Letsie will, when this parliamentary process has gone its way, will then just become another member of the royal family, presumably taking the title again as prince, and King Moshoeshoe will become the new king.

[Cameron-Dow] How much power will King Moshoeshoe then have? Will he be able to do what King Letsie has done if he wants to, for instance?

[Van Der Walt] I am not sure what the position of the king is. That is something that has been stipulated by the Constitution that has come into effect last year with the general election. The Constitution obviously does not allow for a king to do what King Letsie has done, and that is why we talk about a constitutional crisis. Because of the support and the traditional role that the king plays it has been allowed; it has gone its way but it's not allowed, and I think that if one can get some of the tensions in this country down to the levels where they should be in a normal political situation, then a king will not act as King Letsie has done, and I think what has been tried to be achieved—what has been achieved by the record of understanding that was also signed today is just that, to try and eliminate some of the tensions in the country so that we can have a country run according to normal democratic principals and where a king will probably only act as a traditional figurehead and not as a political head. [end recording]

#### **Further Details**

*MB1409121294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141  
GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] Maseru Sept 14 SAPA—Lesotho's King Letsie III on Wednesday [15 September] restored to power the government of Prime Minister Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, dissolved by the king on 17 August.

An agreement signed by the king and Dr. Mokhehle in Maseru also re-instates King Moshoeshoe, King Letsie's father, as monarch. It gives amnesty to all those who took part in the ousting of the cabinet and dissolution of Parliament.

The signing was witnessed by envoys of the presidents of South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, as well as diplomats and government officials.

King Letsie's dissolution of the government sparked suggestions in South Africa and Zimbabwe of economic sanctions against Lesotho. The presidents of South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana met King Letsie and Dr. Mokhehle in Pretoria last month in a bid to resolve the political crisis.

Several people were killed and injured in unrest following the ousting, which had the backing of the military.

Observers on Wednesday said they feared the Royal Lesotho Defence Force would not co-operate with Dr. Mokhehle. Dr. Mokhehle tried to allay these fears in Wednesday's agreement by committing his government

to "absolute neutrality" in the public service and assuring the Defence Force, Royal Lesotho Mounted Police, National Security Service, Prisons Service, and judiciary of freedom from political influence or abuse.

The agreement provides for urgent steps to ensure the loyalty and neutrality of the security forces.

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe's envoy, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr. Stanuslas Chigwedera, congratulated King Letsie and Dr. Mokhehle after the signing.

"Indeed the people of Lesotho, whose patience has been stretched over the past few weeks, have in no small measure contributed to the peaceful settlement of the crisis," he said.

#### **Specifics Outlined**

*MB1409125594 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130  
GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] The government of the Right Honorable the prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, deposed nearly a month ago by His Majesty King Letsie III, was restored by the king at the Royal Banqueting Hall in Maseru this morning.

The reinstatement was marked by the signing of an understanding of measures and procedures relating to the restoration of constitutional order in Lesotho. The understanding stipulated eight measures, which include the reinstatement to the throne of His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II, which shall be undertaken in consultation with the royal family and the College of Chiefs. The commission of inquiry into the position of the monarchy, instituted in terms of Legal Notice Number 8 of 1994, shall be canceled with immediate effect. Consultation shall be continued with a broad range of political, nongovernmental, religious institutions, and other interested groups, including traditional leaders in Lesotho, with a view to the broadening of the democratic process in the country.

The preamble to the understanding stated that the presidents of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and South Africa, as guarantors, gave their support to the measures and procedures. The guarantors committed themselves to remain directly involved in the understanding and shall take all the necessary measures to oversee the process to its successful implementation. Other measures deal with the acceptance of the principle of the rule of law with the aim to good governance; no recriminations to be initiated against the persons of His Majesty King Letsie III or the institution of the monarchy relating to the issuing of Lesotho Order Number 1; all parties to be firmly committed to absolute neutrality of the public service and the Armed Forces; and the indemnification of measures of the provisional council, advisers, public servants, and security personnel resulting from actions by them during the period after 17 August to the date of the understanding. [passage omitted]

The majority of members of Dr. Mokhehle's cabinet attended the signing ceremony at the palace this morning, restoring the democratically elected government of the Basotholand Congress Party, BCP. The only cabinet ministers who were not present were the honorable minister of health and social welfare, Dr. Khauhelo Ralitapole, who is attending the annual assembly of the World Health Organization abroad, the honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr. Mpho Malie, and the honorable minister of justice, Mr. Kelebone Malope. Also present at the signing ceremony were the president of the Senate, Mr. (Thabo Nhlakana), the speaker of the National Assembly, Dr. J.T. Kolane, parliamentarians, members of the diplomatic corps, state dignitaries, and senior government officials.

His Majesty King Letsie III and the Right Honorable the prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, will address the Basotho nation later today on the historic occasion of the restoration of Dr. Mokhehle and his government to power. This was announced by the acting government secretary, Mr. (Marisaneng Khasle), at the end of the signing ceremony at the Royal Banqueting Hall in Maseru this morning. There was a spontaneous ululation and a loud applause from the guests who attended the signing ceremony at the palace. As the people of Maseru heard the news of the signing, which was broadcast live over Radio Lesotho, there was much excitement in the center of Maseru.

A large number of people demonstrated (?peaceably) in joy over the reinstatement of Dr. Mokhehle as they danced on street pavements and motor vehicles hooted along the main street, Kingsway.

#### King, Prime Minister Praised

MB1409100794 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0922 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] [Begin Zimbabwean Ambassador (S. Chikadero) recording] Your Majesty King Letsie III, the Right Honorable Prime Minister Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, Honorable Speaker of Parliament, Honorable ministers here present, Honorable Members of Parliament, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. It is for us a moment of joy to witness the signing of this historic understanding marking the return of constitutional order to the Kingdom of Lesotho following the events of 17 August 1994. On behalf of Their Excellencies, the presidents of the Frontline States, and now on behalf of us envoys, we wish to express our sincere congratulations to Your Majesty, King Letsie III, and you Right Honorable Prime Minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, on this historic and momentous occasion.

Our congratulations also go to all those who have worked so tirelessly to make this important event a reality. Indeed the people of the Kingdom of Lesotho, whose patience has been stretched over the past few weeks, have in no small measure contributed to the peaceful settlement of the crisis. They deserve our full complements. As we congratulate Your Majesty and you, Right

Honorable Prime Minister, we do so with the hope that this occasion is only the beginning of a new chapter in the history of your country, a chapter that offers a new opportunity for the people of the Kingdom of Lesotho to recommit themselves to the promotion and protection of their democracy, assured that sister countries in the region stand ready to render whatever support and assistance may be required by the people of Lesotho.

It is indeed, in this spirit, that their Excellencies, the presidents of Botswana, South Africa, and Zimbabwe, have undertaken to guarantee and to facilitate the implementation of these processes relating to the reinstallation of the king and other issues such as the role of the defense forces and the furthering of political consultation and debate in Lesotho. I must however hasten to say that a genuine and lasting democracy can only be developed and nurtured by the people of Lesotho themselves. In this regard I am pleased to say that the capacity of the Basotho to do this has already been amply demonstrated by the exemplary manner in which both the leadership and people of this country have handled the crucial crisis, the end of which we witness today.

We in the region are proud that we have been able to reach a settlement through dialogue. In our view it should always be the first option in our efforts to seek solutions to problems that may beset our part of the world in the future. Although we as envoys may be departing today, we leave some members of our delegation behind to be at your disposal as part of the ongoing process of which this morning's occasion is a major highlight. We, Your Majesty, are confident that as a nation you will be able to build upon the understanding you have reached a lasting peace for the good of your people. The message from our presidents is that they stand ready to assist in this process if you so wish. Once again Your Majesty and Right Honorable Prime Minister, we send you our congratulations. We thank you. [end recording]

#### Joint Statement Reported

MB1409153794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1505 GMT 14 Sep 94

[From the "Newswrap" program]

[Text] A turbulent chapter in Lesotho's history came to an end today when political power was returned to ousted Prime Minister Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle. Phillip van der Walt reports from Maseru:

[Van der Walt] The king stripped the Basotholand Congress Party government of its power on the 17th of last month and restored it today, after nearly a month of international pressure was applied on him. After the reinstalling, King Letsie III and Prime Minister Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle issued a joint and written statement to the media. It reads:

Our countrymen, as of today, 13 September 1994 [date as heard], the constitutional order has been restored and the provisions of the Lesotho 1993 constitution take full effect. The Lesotho Government and parliament, as

existed before 17 August, are fully operational. We wish to take this opportunity to thank you all for your efforts in the defense of the constitution, and consequently democracy. The patient mediation of their excellencies the presidents of the Republics of Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Botswana has to be acknowledged and commended. During this period of our constitutional crisis the international community supported our just and legitimate cause. For this we thank them. Finally, we make this special appeal to you, our countrymen: The past events make it imperative for us to rededicate ourselves to peace and development. Our armed forces need to commit themselves fully to the rule of law, upliftment, and protection of the constitution of Lesotho in letter and spirit. This constitutes a firm base on which to build a stable, peaceful, and happy Lesotho.

This is Phillip van der Walt in Maseru reporting for Newswrap.

#### **Statement by Prime Minister**

*MB1409192194 Maseru Radio Lesotho in Sesotho 1710 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Statement by Lesotho Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle on 14 September in Maseru—recorded]

[Text] I, Ntsu Mokhehle, as prime minister of the Government of Lesotho, wish to announce to the Lesotho nation and the entire world that we have finally reached the restoration of the democratic government of Lesotho and the constitution to its status as before 17 August 1994. This statement means that the cabinet, and parliament, will resume their normal duties as from today 14 September 1994 and all the provisions of the country's Constitution take full effect.

I take this opportunity to thank the Basotho nation, Lesotho's friends outside and within its borders, and all those people of goodwill for their support during the fight to restore democracy and the Constitution in the recent past.

I especially want to sincerely thank, for their direction and sterling work done, by his excellencies the presidents of three nations, namely President Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, in their mediation during this crisis. The armed forces, police and other security sectors should commit themselves wholly to work for the rule of law, the upliftment and protection of the constitution of Lesotho. This is the base for those who want to build a Lesotho that has stability, peace and happiness at all times.

I conclude by requesting the nation that when they hear this announcement, they should conduct themselves in a manner that will not lead to bloodshed, the destruction of property or the breaking of the law. All jubilation and merry making should be with due dignity and respect for all. The events of the past weeks bind us to return to and rededicate ourselves to peace, honor and the development of the nation. Peace!

#### **Official Confirms Dusk-Dawn Curfew Still in Force**

*MB1409173194 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] The curfew imposed after 17 August by the now defunct provisional council is still in force. A government spokesman said today that the curfew, which operates from 1900 to 0500, was published in the Lesotho Government Gazette when it was effected a month ago. The spokesman said legally it will only be discontinued through another announcement in the Lesotho Government Gazette shortly.

#### **Mozambique**

#### **Dhlakama Meets African Ambassadors, Discusses Elections**

*MB1409204694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] Our news desk has just received a communique from the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] which notes that Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama received in his official residence in Maputo today some African ambassadors accredited to Mozambique to clarify the present situation in the process of pacifying and democratizing the country. Present at the meeting were the ambassadors from Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Swaziland, Egypt, Kenya, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, and the OAU representative.

During the meeting the Renamo president briefed the diplomats on the decisions the recent Renamo National Council adopted in view of, I quote, the shortage of resources to carry out an electoral campaign and the behavior of the Rapid Intervention Police, unquote.

Afonso Dhlakama once again reiterated his intention not to resume war under any circumstances. The Renamo communique said and I quote, peace continues and at the present time we are waiting for elections. Even if I am attacked in my house, I will not reply with weapons but with words, unquote.

Dhlakama took the opportunity to explain all kinds of difficulties his movement is facing to carry out its electoral campaign. Also according to the communique, Dhlakama also referred to the reduced money given to him to transform Renamo from an armed movement to a political party. He said the money was not enough and the international community has not fulfilled its promises.

The communique says: It is very difficult to carry out an electoral campaign with dignity under circumstances of complete inequality with other political leaders, notably the leader of the Mozambique Liberation Front who has \$80 million at his disposal. The communique said there is a shortage of land and air transportation, a lack of communication links, and even food for officials who will carry out work in the provinces.

Elsewhere, the Renamo communique asks: How is it possible to carry out an electoral campaign? How is it possible to communicate with the provinces if we lack basic things like fax?

Dhlakama stressed: We have the will, but we lack legs to walk.

### **Denies Reports of Wanting Postponement**

*MB1509072694 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has not confirmed yet whether elections will be held in October. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama says he may ask the National Elections Commission, CNE, to delay holding elections for two weeks or one month. Afonso Dhlakama also advanced proposals concerning new election dates: 15 or 27 November.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] We have been hearing many reports from the Portuguese Radio and Television, RTP, the BBC, and other foreign media saying that Renamo has admitted the possibility that it may request an election postponement because it does not have money. RTP, for instance, has reported that Renamo needs at least \$5 million to participate in the October elections. I would like to confirm whether those reports are true.

[Dhlakama] No, absolutely not. There is no truth to that at all. We cannot request an election postponement. Everyone wants elections to be held. These are Renamo's internal problems. It lacks money, but it does not have a mandate to halt elections in this country. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Dhlakama said his party was misled by the international community, which promised money and material resources. UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello confirmed those promises. Dhlakama also noted that had those promises not been made, he already would have gone knocking at many other doors asking for support for his country. Now elections are about to happen and Renamo says it has neither the money nor the material to conduct its electoral campaign. The election campaign officially opens on 22 September. The Renamo leader avoided talking about figures. To him, 20 vehicles and one aircraft are necessary resources. He said that the fact that Renamo is demanding the money and material resources it was promised does not mean it is using the peace accord signed in Rome as merchandise because, quote, we are not foreigners in this country and we were not bought so we would sign the General Peace Accord, unquote. As for the dollars Renamo's trust fund [preceding two words in English] was supposed to have, Dhlakama says all he saw was a great deal of paper.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] Renamo did no more than pick up invoices. In other words, money would arrive at the UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz; Renamo would be informed that \$1 million had come in; the \$1 million was not handed over; we would approach the Indian businessmen or some company to ask for food, glasses, trousers, writing pads, or something else. People

would advance their own prices. We would take the invoices and deliver them to Unomoz, which would give us a check. What this all means is that we only saw papers. We never got any money. That is a difficult situation for any party in the world. You cannot manage money you do not have, and all we had was paper. So, as I am saying, I cannot be precise in terms of accounting, but the truth is that we have not been given all the money we were promised. Some money is still outstanding.

[Reporter] I would like to ask one final question: So, Renamo has not yet made a definitive decision on whether it will participate in the upcoming elections?

[Dhlakama] Well, I do not wish to frighten the Mozambican people. I do not want to do that. I am not being boastful when I tell you that there will not be democracy in this country without Renamo. This is my perception, and it is not because I fought a struggle. There will be no democracy and there will be no real, free, or fair elections without Renamo. By this I mean that there will be no democracy if Renamo withdraws and the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, goes to the elections along with the other small parties. It will be tantamount to celebrating over nothing. In view of that, it is necessary that Renamo be regarded as the alternative in this country. That is if the people want democracy. Renamo is not making any threats. There is no war now; it is over. We have demobilized our forces. I have said 1,000 times already that even if anyone attacked me in my own home, I would reply only with words. I will never reply with an AK-47. [end recording]

Meanwhile, government sources say the Mozambican Government gave at least 18 houses to Renamo. However, the Renamo leader denied those reports and invited the press to count the houses made available by the government.

### **Dhlakama, Chissano, UN's Ajello Comment on Elections**

*MB1409201794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Mozambican peace process once again seems to be heading to an eventual crisis, now that elections are due in a little over a month from now. The straw that broke the camel's back is the Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] stand that it will not ignore the possibility of requesting the postponement of elections. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama says the problem only arises because promises were made, but are not being fulfilled.

[Dhlakama] "We have been reminding the international community to fulfill its promises. Promises were made. Even Dr. Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general, can confirm this. If promises had not been made, perhaps we could have already begun to knock on doors here and there. We have not done so because promises were made. We are about to hold elections and we still continue to receive empty promises."

Afonso Dhlakama said if empty promises continue or even if these promises are fulfilled within a week, his party will need time to prepare itself for the elections.

[Dhlakama] "If these empty promises continue or even if resources—we shall not speak of money—are received one week from now, it is evident that we cannot make plans concerning them right away. We could need two extra weeks or an extra month. We are not hiding that we could even request the National Elections Commission to postpone the elections to 15 or 27 November instead of 27 and 28 October. We know that that is a rainy period, but it is not heavy rain."

President Joaquim Chissano said, however, that the postponement of elections could have various implications.

[Chissano] "Well, at the present time, I do not see any possibility of elections being postponed without jeopardizing the atmosphere of tranquility which prevails among our people, without jeopardizing their enthusiasm demonstrated during the voter registration process, and without belittling the efforts made by thousands of voter registration officials who made sacrifices, as well as the efforts made by the international community, so that we could hold the elections during the scheduled dates. Thus, I do not see any possibility of postponing the elections only because a party is not prepared. If you asked me whether I am completely ready for the elections, I would say I am not. I am just prepared to face the elections. Obviously, if I could have another 10 or 20 days, every day I would have something extra in my favor. I would continue to knock on doors to have more money and so on. All the same, I am prepared to face the elections within the framework [words indistinct]."

[Unidentified reporter] The Renamo president speaks of the possibility of requesting the postponement of elections because, according to him, the international community is not fulfilling its promises. If Renamo failed to take part in the elections, what implications would that have, what would be the danger?

[Chissano] "If he wants to punish the international community, he should do that outside. If he does it here in Mozambique, it will be tantamount to punishing the people. I said earlier that the people did all they could so that the elections could be held on scheduled dates. They formed queues, registered as voters and gave their time. So, it would not be the international community that would be punished."

In this process, the United Nations has something to say, not only because of its direct involvement in the Mozambican peace process, but also because it was the one that created the Trust Fund [preceding two words in English], the special fund destined for Renamo.

[Reporter] "I would like to take this opportunity to pose a question to Mr. Aldo Ajello. Is the international community, through the United Nations, obtaining more funds so that Renamo can carry out its electoral campaign?"

[Ajello] "We are [words indistinct] in a very effective way.

[Reporter] "Can you present some ...

[Ajello, interrupts] "At the present moment we cannot [words indistinct] guarantee that we are working day and night to resolve this problem in time so that the elections can take place on the scheduled date."

### Ripua Rejects Election Delay, Says Dhlakama 'Right'

*MB1509082994 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] Wehia Ripua, leader of the Mozambique Democratic Party, Pademo, has spoken out against any election postponement. Ripua, who is a candidate in the upcoming presidential elections, said such a postponement would be inopportune at a time when all registered parties are getting ready for the electoral campaign. He said he was against any changes to the scheduled dates of 27 and 28 October, but he suggested that the remarks by the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, leader should be given careful consideration. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama has linked his movement's participation in the October elections to the international community making available at least \$5 million.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [unidentified reporter] Do you agree with a possible election postponement?

[Ripua] No one agrees with that. No one agrees, but it is also true that we are in a tight corner. The international community is on top of us. My own view is that we are trying to please the international community but the truth is that conditions are not in place. [end recording]

Pademo leader Wehia Ripua also said the international community must honor its promises to Renamo.

[Begin Ripua recording] I think Afonso Dhlakama is right to demand the money the international community promised him. The international community failed to deliver on its promises. I also think the government promised certain things that it then failed to deliver, and it is better to avoid that type of thing. When one makes a promise one should abide by that promise. I think that is the correct way to go about things, and Renamo President Dhlakama is right to make the demands he has been making. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Chissano, Justice Minister Reject Election Postponement

*MB1509083894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano said that if the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] withdraws from the elections scheduled to be held in Mozambique next month because of an alleged lack of funds, it will only be punishing the Mozambican people. [passage omitted]

Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto also told the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY, AIM, that elections must be held on 27 and 28 October as scheduled and nothing can change those dates. Minister Dauto also was reacting to Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama's remarks that he would like to see elections postponed to November.

### **Information Minister Rafael Maguni Fired**

*MB1409153894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano has just confirmed that Information Minister Rafael Maguni has been relieved of his post. President Chissano was replying to journalists in his visit to Radio Mozambique headquarters, where he inaugurated the new technical station recently installed with Japanese assistance.

## **Zambia**

### **Expert Says Reforms Led to Manufacturing Sector Decline**

*MB1509074694 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[Text] The manufacturing sector is said to have experienced a marked decline last year due to government policy reforms. Zambia National Insurance Brokers chairman Mr. Ephraim Kaunda said these policy reforms, which focused on economic liberalization and reduction of money supply, resulted in high interest rates and scarcity of cash. Dr. Kaunda said policy reforms had positive results such as a reduction in money supply and the rate of the inflation, but their negative aspects affected the manufacturing sector adversely. He said one of the most significant impacts of the policy has been the mass decline in the country's manufacturing sector activity as existing facilities could not be utilized to full capacity.

## **Zimbabwe**

### **Foreign Affairs Minister Pleased With Lesotho Agreement**

*MB1409195194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] Harare Sept 14 SAPA—Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira on Wednesday [14 September] said the country was pleased that Lesotho

King Letsie III had restored ousted Prime Minister Motsu Mokhehle's government, the ZIANA News Agency reported.

Mr. Shamuyarira said: "The king has signed the pact and we are very happy. We welcome the outcome."

### **Ghanaian President Arrives; Welcomed by Mugabe**

*MB1409174294 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] The president of Ghana, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, arrived in Zimbabwe today for a four-day state visit aimed at promoting economic ties. Lt. Rawlings was met at Harare Airport by President Robert Mugabe, other top Zimbabwean government officials, and a welcoming party of hundreds of dancing women from President Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] Party. He is scheduled to hold talks with Mr. Mugabe, a former teacher in Ghana who married there in the early 1960's, and to visit a number of tourist resorts before returning home on Saturday.

### **Talks Resume To Renew Trade Pact With South Africa**

*MB1409132194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] Harare Sept 14 SAPA—South Africa and Zimbabwe on Wednesday [14 September] resumed talks in Pretoria to renew a 1964 trade pact scrapped by South Africa in 1992, ZIANA NEWS AGENCY reports.

The Zimbabwean delegation is led by Permanent Secretary for Industry and Commerce Mr. Kelebert Nkomani and includes officials from the ministries of Finance, Agriculture, and Water Development, and from the Central Bank.

Both countries acknowledge the 1964 agreement is outdated. Zimbabwe believes it can strike a better deal with the new South African Government.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's most important foreign market. Bilateral trade amounts to more than ZD2 billion [Zimbabwe dollars] a year.

Analysts on Wednesday said bilateral relations were favourable for a mutually beneficial trade agreement, but said the South African Government was under pressure from companies demanding protection from imports.

Zimbabwean economist Mr. John Robertson said companies argued protection would aid job creation. "But I think South Africa has to accept that we are not dumping any goods on them like other countries such as Taiwan, Pakistan, Indonesia, and China."

**Liberia****ECOMOG Commander Says Situation 'Under Control'**

*AB1509103894 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 1000 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[“Special message” by Major General John Ineinger, commander of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group on 15 September; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Dear citizens of Liberia, during the early hours of this morning, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] night patrols reported the presence of some elements of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL] around the Executive Mansion under the command of one General (Bulay), a retired officer of the AFL. Their intention is still not clear. However, ECOMOG High Command is taking all necessary measures to secure the Executive Mansion and other key areas.

ECOMOG High Command wishes to assure the general public that the situation is firmly under its control and there is no cause for alarm and the situation will soon return to normal. ECOMOG High Command will, however, like to warn these elements, particularly their leaders, to desist from their unlawful act and surrender to the nearest ECOMOG location in their own interest and in the interest of the Liberian people.

(?Finally), we will like to assure the public [words indistinct] and firmly committed to our mandate of ensuring the restoration and sustenance of peace and stability in Liberia, particularly in Monrovia. We call for the cooperation and understanding of all peace-loving citizens [words indistinct] to go about their normal businesses. Thank you and God bless you.

**NFPL Leader Taylor Leaves Cote d'Ivoire for Gbarnga**

*AB1409124094 Paris AFP in French 1136 GMT 14 Sep 94*

[Text] Abidjan, 14 Sep (AFP)—Charles Taylor, leader of the main Liberian armed faction, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], left Ivorian territory by road yesterday evening to return to his army headquarters in Gbarnga, 200 km west of the Liberian-Ivorian border, reliable sources disclosed in Abidjan today. The NPFL chairman arrived in Man, 450 km northwest of Abidjan, early yesterday evening after participating in a Liberian faction leaders' meeting in Ghana from 7-12 September. He denied reports that his army headquarters fell last week into the hands of a rival faction or dissidents of his organization. He said to prove that his army headquarters is still under his control, he will return to Gbarnga at the end of the meeting in Ghana. It was not known by early this morning whether he had succeeded in going

back because the NPFL official radio, which usually broadcasts from Gbarnga, has been silent since 7 September.

**Fighting Continues in Gbarnga**

*AB1509095894 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[From the “Network Africa” program]

[Text] A peace deal on paper is one thing; implementing it is another, and it seems that Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] has a hard task ahead of him doing just that. There has been intense fighting around the NPFL headquarters of Gbarnga without any clear indication of which factions are involved and whether Taylor's branch of the NPFL is still in control of the town. Our reporter Charlie Brooks tried get up to Gbarnga to find out what was going on but could only reach Suakoko. On his return to Monrovia, he told David Stead what he had seen.

[Begin recording] [Brooks] I saw several thousands of wounded civilians and some of them claim to be fighters. I saw them also lying down on the bare floor. Then I saw several fleeing civilians from nearby towns and Gbarnga city fleeing from the fighting.

[Stead] What sort of conditions were these civilians in?

[Brooks] Terrible conditions, David. Terrible conditions. Some of them without shirts, some of them with slippers and because they told me that they left everything that they had and decided to run for their lives.

[Stead] What sort of stories were the civilians telling about the situation in Gbarnga?

[Brooks] They told me that the current fighting in Gbarnga is intense and is between Mr. Varney—recently he resigned from Mr. Taylor's forces, and he also launched the attack on Mr. Taylor's men, claiming to take the headquarters of Mr. Taylor. [sentence as heard]. At this time I was told that, Mr. Koromah's forces are now battling out with Mr. Samuel Varney's forces there in Gbarnga while at the same time the coalition forces, I learn from the fleeing civilians, are also launching a serious attack on the NPFL forces in Gbarnga trying to take the administrative headquarters of Mr. Taylor.

[Stead] What about the NPFL forces loyal to Charles Taylor? Is there any information about whether they have any control of the city still?

[Brooks] I was told by this same wounded civilian that forces loyal to Mr. Charles Taylor headed by Commander Jacobs are still trying to maintain their positions at the city center. They could see smoke around the mansion of Mr. Taylor but they could not stand to really observe what was happening but they had to flee for their lives.

[Stead] Is there any news on the whereabouts of Charles Taylor himself? Is he still planning to go to Gbarnga?

[Brooks] Yes, I was told that there is information received that Mr. Taylor is currently in Man, the border town of Ivory Coast. I was told that—information received from some of his men—Mr. Taylor is trying to find his way to Gbarnga but because of the fierceness of the situation, maybe he is trying to see what's happening. [end recording]

### Sporadic Shooting Reported in Monrovia

AB1509093694 Paris AFP in French 0908 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] Monrovia, 15 Sep (AFP)—Sporadic shooting from light weapons has been heard since 0400 in Monrovia this morning near the Executive Mansion housing the transitional government and located in the city center. Shortly before 0900, the national radio station had still not yet begun its transmission.

AFP has noted that groups of soldiers of the African force, the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group and of the Liberian Armed Forces have taken position at road junctions in the city center as well as strategic buildings, in particular at the telecommunications center. No vehicle was seen driving through the city. Banks, shops, schools, and administrative offices have remained closed.

### Assembly Speaker Demands Release of Hostages

AB1409104394 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] The speaker of the Transitional Legislative Assembly, Honorable Morris Dukuly, says the assembly has learned with concern and sadness that in recent days about 43 personnel of the UN Observer Mission in Liberia [UNOMIL] had been taken hostage in various parts of the country by armed men believed to belong to warring factions, adding that the personnel are reportedly being held in dehumanizing conditions and their properties have been looted.

In a statement, the speaker said, UNOMIL, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], and other international benefactors came to help Liberians end our tragic civil war and that Liberians must show appreciation and gratitude to our foreign sympathizers for their sacrifices made to restore peace to the country.

Mr. Dukuly said as members of the transitional assembly—some of whom are victims of our civil conflict—they are reminded of the inhuman and devastating conditions which have characterized our conflict. In view of the humanitarian and sacrificial role these people have played in Liberia, Mr. Dukuly is therefore appealing to all those holding them hostage to release

and allow them free passage to return to Monrovia to conclude their humanitarian services.

### 15 Hostages Released

AB1509115894 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] Abidjan, 15 Sep (AFP)—Fifteen of 43 UN military observers seized last week by one of Liberia's armed factions were freed and have arrived in Ivory Coast, diplomatic sources said Thursday [15 September]. The officers, who arrived late Wednesday, were at Danane, 510 km (316 miles) northwest of Abidjan, near the Ivorian-Liberian border. Their identities were not revealed.

The 43 men from the UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) were abducted on 8 September by the forces of National Patriotic Front (NPFL) warlord Charles Taylor. The UN Security Council on Tuesday called for their release.

### Nigeria

#### Minister Appeals to U.S. To Lift Sanctions

AB1509133694 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] The United States has been called upon to lift the sanctions it imposed on Nigeria in the wake of the annulment of last year's presidential election. The minister of the Federal Capital Territory, Lieutenant General Jerry Useni, said in Abuja while receiving a delegation of [word indistinct] humanitarian organization and the National Association of Resident Doctors of Nigeria that Washington should show greater understanding of Nigeria's peculiar problems. The minister expressed Nigeria's gratitude to the United States for its humanitarian efforts and the donation of medical equipment worth about \$60,000 to the National Orthopedic Hospital in Lagos.

#### Correction to Government Drops Justice Minister

AB1309094394

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Federal Government Drops Justice Minister From Cabinet," which appeared in the 13 September Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 26:

Column one, only paragraph, sentence two, make read: ...of Nigeria, Mr. Michael Agbamuche. A statement signed... (confirming name "Agbamuche" here and throughout)

Same paragraph, sentence four, make read: ...he nor the Ministry of Justice was aware of eight decrees published by the military government. He told a... (substituting "Ministry" for "minister", confirming queried figure "eight," providing dropped word "by," and deleting extraneous editorial note)

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